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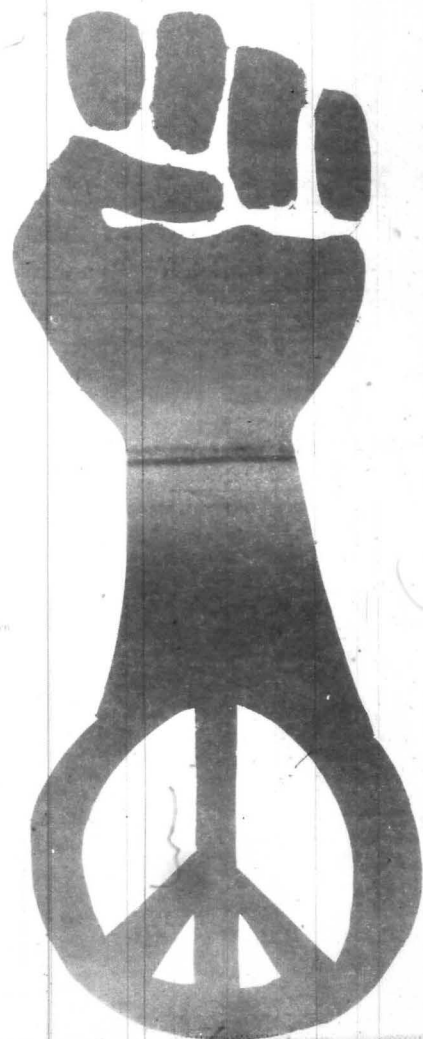
Suffolk Journal

What are we doing here?

Not on our hands, or knees, but a fight for
Shall show the holy phantoms of greed and
The pulchre of our bones shall be the
Then there are the frontiers of our own
And the future of a living stone of peace

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What are we





Page 2

The Suffolk Journal

May 20, 1970



A Strike for Peace : Suffolk Responds

We mourn the death of the four students slain at Kent State. The responsibility for the deaths of Allison Krause, Jeffrey Miller, Sandy Lee Schreuer, and William Schroeder lies with our national leaders. They plunged the country deeper into the morass of the Southeast Asian War, and when students gathered to call for peace they responded with soldiers carrying loaded weapons.

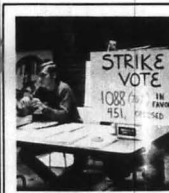
In his statement, President Nixon deplored, "resort of violence as a means of expression." What sort of expression is the American invasion of Cambodia? What sort of expression are armed soldiers in our cities and universities?

To express our collective grief, memorial services for the four dead students will be held this week on campuses and in towns around the country. We urge all Americans to join in this demonstration of sadness at these unnecessary killings.

200 years ago, the killing of five Americans by British Imperial troops earned the name "The Boston Massacre." The tragedy at Kent State may well be the "massacre" of our time.



SUFFOLK STUDENTS MARCH ON THE STATE HOUSE
MAY 5, 1970





SUFFOLK STUDENTS MARCH ON THE STATE HOUSE
MAY 4, 1970



May 20, 1970

The Suffolk Journal

Page 3



"Strike" or "Days of Protest"?— Trustees Decide Suffolk Students Academic Options

The Board of Trustees at its Regular Monthly Meeting on May 13, 1970 adopted the statement of the College Faculty Assembly with the insertion of the word "all" in Item 3. WITH A PREAMBLE. Below is the Preamble and the Statement voted by the Board of Trustees.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
AT THE MEETING ON MAY 13, 1970

PREAMBLE

TO

THE STATEMENT BY THE COLLEGE FACULTY ASSEMBLY

A UNIVERSITY IS THE VERY ESSENCE OF OUR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY. THEREFORE, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE RIGHTS OF ALL BE PROTECTED AND RESPECTED.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES EXPECTS THAT THE PRESIDENT AND DEANS WILL IMPLEMENT THE STATEMENT OF THE FACULTY ASSEMBLY WITH EQUITY AND JUSTICE TO ALL STUDENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE COLLEGE FACULTY ASSEMBLY

The administration and faculty of the Colleges of Suffolk University realize that most Suffolk students participating in the current strike are acting according to the dictates of their conscience. We respect their judgment and their sincerity. We further recognize our responsibility to conduct the proper business of the University, providing for a continuation of classes, examinations, grade reporting, and graduation. Accordingly, we state the following policy:

1. The Colleges of Suffolk University will remain open.
2. Instead of holding full-scale formal classes for the remainder of the semester, all members of the faculty will make time available to meet with students individually or in groups to help attain their educational goals. Individual classes should be allowed to go on at the regularly scheduled time if the students and faculty involved so desire. Faculty will also hold final examinations as scheduled for those who wish to take them.
3. Students who do not choose to take all the examinations as scheduled may exercise one of the following options:

- A. Faculty shall have the option, depending on the nature of the course and at the request of the student, to grant a final grade on the basis of grades attained by May 4, 1970.
- B. Faculty shall allow students to petition to take their examinations over a one-week period, commencing August 10, 1970. Such election applies to all courses taken in the Spring Semester, 1970, and cannot be made for fewer than all of the courses (excluding those courses graded by option A). In either option, all course grades will be based on the official grading system as stated in the September, 1969 Suffolk University Bulletin. In either option, all laboratory assignments must be completed prior to the awarding of a final grade. Except for laboratory assignments, only content covered prior to May 5 shall be used in constructing final examinations.
4. The election to take examinations in August shall be made by a petition obtained and filed with the Dean of Students prior to the start of the student's first scheduled examination.
5. Students are reminded that any attempt to interfere with the orderly conduct of classes or examinations or with any student's freedom of access to the University will be sufficient cause for enforced withdrawal from the University.



be based on the official grading system as presented in the University's Bulletin. In either option, all laboratory assignments must be completed prior to the awarding of a final grade. Except for laboratory assignments, only content covered prior to May 5 shall be used in constructing final examinations.

4. The election to take examinations in August shall be made by a petition obtained and filed with the Dean of Students prior to the start of the student's first scheduled examination.

5. Students are reminded that any attempt to interfere with the orderly conduct of classes or examinations or with any student's freedom of access to the University will be sufficient cause for enforced withdrawal from the University.



Page 4

The Suffolk Journal

May 20, 1970



Suffolk Students and Faculty



discuss and ponder the Strike



discuss and ponder the Strike



May 20 1970

The Suffolk Journal

Page 5

protesting
the
Cambodian Invasion,
the Vietnam War,
the
Kent State murders,
and
domestic political
repression,



40,000 people
gather peacefully
at Soldiers F



40,000 people
gather peacefully
at Soldiers F

Page 6

The Suffolk Journal

May 20, 1970



"Dear President Nixon... what really tickled my funny bone was when you said you were sending troops to Cambodia to save lives..."



Editorial:

Days of Crisis, Years of Death

Vietnam... Cambodia... Kent State...
America... Jackson... Presidential
Election... still... but we have been
hearing from... for... we have
been waiting people die for the long.
The war must end, the... must end,
and the political representation
in this country must be changed and the
true meaning of democracy brought back
to American society... let everyone do
what they, in their own way, are able to
do... but do something before it's too
late! Let the National Strike be a new
beginning... the future depends on it.

LOOK TO YOURSELF

Apathy! To some it is a "dirty" word, to others a word with little or no meaning. What does it mean to be apathetic? The normal assumption would be that one just doesn't care one way or the other. Maybe that's good in some cases, but only in some cases. I assure that each and every one of us is apathetic about one thing or another at one or another time in our lives. Again, that's ok, sometimes. The bad example of apathy that comes to my mind is university apathy. As I think about this editorial, I picture in my mind the ready meaning about having to read for not even bothering to read it at all another "foolish" rap on apathy at Suffolk University. Well then, let me say here that an earnest attempt shall be made to shed a little different light on the subject. With the end of the present semester comes the finish of my four-year college career at Suffolk University, or three and one-half of those years. I have heard of, talk about, and witnessed student apathy. Any attempt to remedy the situation has been to little or no avail. Why? I am not sure, but I would make an educated guess that a major part of the problem cannot easily be changed. However, a guess is only as good as the facts, and I bring this to my point. If you are apathetic, ask yourself this question: WHY? Ponder the question seriously before answering. Whatever the reason or reasons, they are wrong to some extent. By some extent, I mean to say that it is necessary to have some pride in your college, a real interest in the workings of the facets of the university. If each of those apathetic students just took a little time and devoted it to some aspect of the school, whether it be clubs, publications, service, or just participation in school events, then the "bug" had monster known as apathy would slowly diminish and eventually it might even perish. What a nice thought!

I feel fortunate in the respect that I was able to witness what might be the beginning of the "death" of apathy in the current student strike at Suffolk University. A great majority of students voted, and regardless of the way you voted, the fact remains that you took enough interest to spend a little time doing the thing and express an opinion on them. Whether you voted for or against the strike, I think you will agree with the fact that if it accomplished nothing else, it brought the students of SU together in the strong unity of a unit of Suffolk. I have never experienced this, either for or against the strike, and it is secondary at this point. What is primary in my mind is the fact that for once, we, the students, are one and it is my sincere hope, as it should be yours, that the strong spirit we have now as a unit can be carried on to many, many other things and that it does not die a slow death with the end of the strike.

PEM
AP

'Slimey Degenerates' - Elections in 72? Revisited

by Chuck Olmstead

Mr. Eisenhower's assertion that Dick Gregory's address to Suffolk students was "demagoguery and disjointed" illustrates what happens when those who totally lack sociological perception, historical knowledge, and the ability to correctly remember the spoken word, venture from their silent caves of America. Mr. Eisenhower states early in his twisted report that Mr. Gregory's function "was not to educate, but to entertain." I suggest Mr. Eisenhower read the transcript of Mr. Gregory's speech instead of his erroneous notes, and he will find on page nine of the April 22nd edition of the Suffolk Journal that Mr. Gregory specifically said, "I've come here this afternoon, not to impress you, only to inform you." Thus, the essential quality of factual reporting is missing in Mr. Eisenhower's report, and under normal circumstances a further waste of time on Mr. Eisenhower's report would not be needed.

However, Mr. Eisenhower's comments are not uniquely strange to him, but rather are representative of the thinking of many white Americans. Often white racists in America have attempted to hide, or modify their racist attitudes by saying, as Mr. Eisenhower did, that because Africans participated in the slave trade, they are equally responsible for the resulting hell men had not been so greedy and lazy that they had to make other men do their work for them. Then perhaps the history of African slavery could have been changed to say that Africans were a nation which treated a minority better. To such a rhetorical question I can only add that perhaps only in Germany has a nation treated its minority better. The difference being that the Nazis were around for a shorter period of time than their white American counterparts.

If you have ever heard Dick Gregory speak to his appearance at Suffolk University, you know that he has summed up his position many times in regard to those who doubt that America is morally degenerate by saying, "I am not here to tell you that your house is on fire, it's up to you whether to get out of your seat and check it out." It is obvious Mr. Eisenhower would prefer to remain in his seat.



No Elections in 72?

(C.P.S.) WASHINGTON - An idea which would have been dismissed a year ago as an ultra-paranoid fantasy has emerged with more than a slight amount of legitimacy word has leaked out that President Nixon is investigating the possibility of having no national elections in 1972.

Reliable sources both in and close to the Rand Corporation indicated that Nixon has commissioned a study on the possibility of cancelling the elections because the White House is "increasingly concerned about the country's internal security." Though Rand Corp officials and White House aides now vehemently deny that the story has any validity, official sources have admitted the rationale for totally doing away with the Presidential election. Initially, Americans would be told that there is a great chance of "radical elements disrupting governmental operations" and that "rebellious factions using force or bomb threats would make it unsafe to conduct an election."

Not troubled by allegations that such actions would be, to say the least, unconstitutional, President Nixon flew off to Hawaii to present three astronauts with the Medal of Freedom for surviving the Apollo 13 space flight. There was no comment on whether a medal would also be awarded to those who survive the Nixon administration.

SUFFOLK JOURNAL THE NEWS AND OPINION VOICE OF THE MEMBERS OF SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY	
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FACULTY ADVISOR	D. BRADLEY SULLIVAN

all the birds sing at once
Men and animals rise up reborn.

What could be more natural?
After sorrow, comes joy.

Hu Chi Minh

BE BOLD...
THIS ALL MAKES
LOUSY HISTORY....

ROBB

the Journal



by Katie Purvis

sculpted skulls and black leather bands. What really shook me wasn't their shotguns or their combat billy clubs, or their hoarsely shouted orders like Jack Webb in *The D.I.* They didn't have faces. No eyes, no nose, nothing but enough of the mouth so they could be heard.

I must confess that I foolishly did not. Why did those of us wise enough to walk away not try to bring others along? No audience, no speech. OR, conversely, we could have stayed and made our objections known. I remember Humphrey's speech at U-Mich. They didn't

It's time we all took the human gamble and removed our

SUFFERIN' JUNGLE

TRUSTEES TOPPLE TUITION

by
Eric Savearide
Journal Wishngstone Bureau

Dr. Georgi Seeblot (L), Chairman of the Board of Trustees, announced today that Suffolk would follow the lead of our local sister school, and lower the tuition costs.

The announcement was made during a Trustee-Faculty dinner. (bottom photo)

A unique feature of the plan is that faculty members voted to reduce their pay in order to effect the new tuition schedules. History Prof. Ed Hootman and friend, (right photo) show elation as the vote was announced. The principal reason for voting for a pay reduction, says one informed observer, was that the professors agreed that their workload has been halved since the discontinuance of class attendance and unannounced quizzes.

Francis Z. Flannel, Treasurer of the University, has started refunding payments for students who had paid in advance for next year. Charles Plunk of Burlap, N.H., (right photo) counts his refund and heads for the bookstore. The University Bookstore will announce shortly that, effective next Fall, all textbook prices will be doubled. High costs of labor are the reasons for the increases, said Prentice and Hall, bookstore co-managers, in an exclusive Journal interview.

Another feature of the new tuition payment will be the revival of an ancient Suffolk custom, "The offering of the Ram." The Ram Tuition Plan can be elected by any student in the College of Business Administration. A Late Ram Fee will be charged to any student not paying on time. All rams will be turned over to a worthy charity (the Cafeteria) after the weigh-in at the Accounting Office. Hiram Lamb (upper left) makes Late Ram Fee payment.



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Page 10

The Scourge of the Vending Machine

Those were hard times for Americans. A general famine was evident everywhere. Students were especially hard hit, being so pressed for time. Bread lines formed on cafeterias and restaurants where fortified by gnawing hunger pangs, they gazed hollow-eyed at the selections. Proud by nature, the humiliation forced upon them was the most difficult burden to bear. How degrading to be late always to their classes or jobs, hiding the brownie or sandwich in their fists, apologetically finding their seats in the back. Then, hands sweating, opening the wrapper, knowing all the time that the teacher or supervisor could hear that tell-tale (RAM-ML) inevitably, as soon as a suitable moment arrived, and a tiny, tasteless morsel had been surreptitiously popped into their mouths, someone would call them out, hoping to expose their sin. What degradation! What violation of self-esteem! America, if it were to survive as a brave nation, able to show its face proudly to the world, had to find a solution.

The time was ripe for a leader to emerge. The old answers simply were not working. Americans craving had to be amazed, without the time consuming, image-wrecking, antiquated solutions of the past.

Otto D. Vending, the son of an immigrant, provided that solution. Raised in the back streets of Detroit, he had more of the grace and aplomb expected of a leader. Instead, his broad build, his weak chin and his street jargon gave him the appearance of an ordinary laborer, who had discarded his overalls, and donned a business suit for a special occasion. His mind, however, was very mechanical, and he had a plan that, with a little development, would help to shape the destiny of the American people. His idea was this: If there was a way to put snacks, cigarettes and the other vital needs of men into a machine, which operated simply by putting a coin in, pulling a lever and grabbing up the vast, tastelessly delivered selection, the people of America could avoid the embarrassment of being late to everything, with the accompanying loss of self-esteem, because the food could be obtained and consumed in such a short time. Vending was certain that herein lay the blueprint for success, and with the help of advisors, in engineer, a public relations man and a psychiatrist, he put his plan into action. He calls his invention THE VENDING MACHINE.

His first machine sold few hard goods. He had a huge following, and American social politics saw a rapid cleanup. Thousands of letters poured in daily with suggestions for a more complex and interesting system, up and he designed a machine which had a selection of candy bars, which served to heighten his popularity even more. After two years, VENDING machines had found their way into every institution in America: schools, museums, hospitals, gas stations, funeral parlors, none could be without them. In addition to candy bars, there was Coca-Cola, hot chocolate, cake, cookies, tip-top, fruit, and in the red room of America, even the subtlest needs of men and women were satisfied in the VENDING name.

Vending now saw the real

prestige. He ran for president on a VENDING ticket and was elected by an overwhelming majority. His inaugural address promised a VENDING machine in every home and American popularity throughout the world, with a system which would supply VENDING machines to all major cities. He even had hopes for a new program, which he entitled VENDING FREE EUROPE, whereby the less fortunate people could benefit from American convenience.

In the beginning of his career, Otto Vending had presided over all the workings of his VENDING plants. But now, his political duties took him elsewhere, and a chain of competitive manufacturers, VENDING, VENDING, VENDING, S. I. P. R. V. N. D. and VENDINGALOT were formed, whose products were distinctly inferior. The American public, however, was so swept up by Vending fever, that these posers of the VENDING name slipped by unnoticed. And after some time, the whole industry had become corrupted. What had once been a thrill and a delight now became a necessity, and in their defense of craving, the American people began to act strangely.

In the first place, the machines were unquestionably mechanical failure. In the beginning this was treated with good humor or embarrassment, but now anger swelled up in the faces of the cheated. They would scream and attack the machines, savagely kicking the coin box, or furiously rattling the levers. Then, the matter of correct change caused anxiety to all involved. Stores and cafeterias put up signs, demanding that change would not be given unless something was purchased. Impoverished students and workers found themselves saddled with unwanted coffee or 19 cent BIC pens in order to be able to buy a candy bar. Then there were bent coin returns, no dispensers, paper cups, worry candy, stale cigarettes, flies in the machine rooms, empty wrappers strewn about carelessly, panhandlers begging for change, and it appeared that Americans, in their attempt to save face and retain national pride, had lost their dignity altogether.

Vending had long since

The Suffolk Journal

found dead in his stomach. Had this been a government interest, had it been possible to get rid of them slowly, the Americans and now many Europeans were finally addicted to the VENDING machine, or pay telephones, toilets, washing machines, gas pumps, highway tolls, television and teachers had become a way of life. Any subversive movements to do things the old hand-operated way were unsuccessful, because men lacked the patience and energy to wait an hour or two themselves. Physically, the energetic students of yesterday were older, larger, lazier, and for them the answers had been successful.

Vending movement, in its overwhelming popularity and rapid growth had created new problems. The new president was faced with the tremendous power of the machines. In the event of war, the machine-supply centers would be the first targets. There was no solution, except to reeducate the people. For weeks the president prepared an address to the nation, hoping that a powerful verbal attack would be the first step to success. Nervously, he went over his notes, as the makeup man adjusted his powder. He looked at the clock and saw that he had one minute left. With trembling legs, he rushed to the corner, popped in a quarter, made a selection, pulled the lever and snatching up the tranquilizer all that fell in the tray, swallowed it nervously and went to face the nation.

Ellie's Ups & Downs

Ellie is a well-mannered Suffolk Elevator. She does a thankless job everyday, getting more than her share of use and abuse. But, like a soldier she stands waiting for orders from any one wishing to dictate them at the push of a finger.

People take Ellie for granted, though, not realizing that if it wasn't for her, shoe leather would be worn out in a matter of weeks from climbing stairs. Or they don't appreciate the fact that she insures health, vitality and vigor for the habitual user, by reserving energy that would normally be spent in stair-climbing.

But Ellie is more than just a person who spills out on to the corridor floor, smoke billowing from the door, even before it opens, and push into the crowd trying to get out.

What a meat! People shove, push, kick and bite trying to get into the elevator, while those made have to fight to get out.

The door closes, cutting the crowd in half. Some are fortunate to make the trip down, while others, who could not seem to get out, are not so lucky. There was one poor soul who had to make two round trips before he could even get out!

Then, of course, there's the "Room for one more" goys. These are generally the heavy weights who insist upon getting on to an already overfilled elevator. Everyone holds their roll open, and about thirty tons

(Continued on Page 11)



level and grabbing up the rest. The delivery of the rest of the food was delayed to everything with the accompanying loss of self-esteem, because the food could be obtained and consumed in such a short time. Vending was certain that herein lay the blueprint for success, and with the help of advisors, an engineer, a public relations man and a psychiatrist, he put his plan into action. He calls his creation THE VENDING MACHINE.

His first machine sold Hershey Bars for a nickel. In a few brief months, he had a huge following, and American social politics saw a rapid cleanup. Thousands of letters poured in with suggestions for a more complex and interesting system. American ingenuity hurried him up, and he designed a machine which had a selection of candy bars, which served to heighten his popularity even more. After two years, VENDING machines had found their way into every institution in America: schools, museums, hospitals, gas stations, funeral parlors, movie could be without them. In addition to candy bars, there was a full line of chocolate cake, cookies, fruitcake, crackers and in the first of America's own the cabinet needs of men and women were satisfied in the VENDING machine.

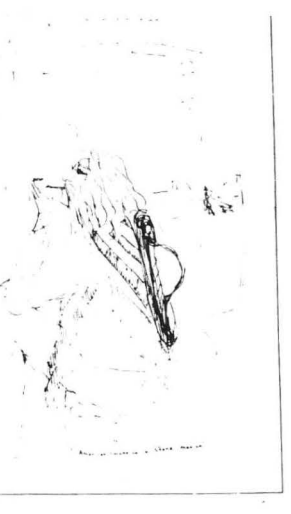
Vending now saw the light of day as a potent of power and

possession of the VENDING name dropped by unnoticed. And after some time the whole industry had become corrupted. What had once been a first and a delight flow became a necessity, and in their delirium of craving, the Americans people began to act strangely.

In the first place, the machines were unquestionably mechanical failure. In the beginning this was treated with good humor or embarrassment, but now anger swelled up in the faces of the cheated. They would scream and attack the machines, savagely kicking the coin box or furiously rattling the levers. Then, the matter of correct change caused anxiety to all involved. Stores and cafeterias put up signs demanding that change would not be given unless something was purchased. Impoverished students and workers found themselves saddled with unwanted coffee or 19 cent Blip pens in order to be able to buy a candy bar. Then there were bent coin returns, no dispensers, paper cups, some candy sticks, cigarettes, then in the machine boxes empty wrappers, strewn about, generally pandemonium reigning for change and at appeared that Americans in their attempt to save face and regain national pride had lost their dignity altogether.

Vending had lost some control and one morning was

THIS
IS
Cah-o-lis
country



May 20, 1970

The Suffolk Journal

Page 11



FLANNERY
APPOINTED
TREASURER
TRUSTEE

How I Received Disciplinary Probation From An Institute of Higher Learning For Being Too Free

I gave a speech in Public Speaking 112 on The Relative Problems of Reapportionment in New York State. I cut out a map of New York State and mounted it on a piece of cardboard covered with red construction paper. Then I carefully outlined some districts with a blue felt marker to make my speech more "visual."

After the speech was over I had another class, on the 8th floor. On the way up I wondered what I should do with the "visual aid." I didn't think I would need it again since I seldom discuss reapportionment except in class, so I decided to put it in the trash. But the cardboard rectangle was too large to fit in the trash. But the cardboard rectangle that I could not put my New York State reapportionment map in the trash.

Since I had spent a good deal of time working on this "visual aid," I decided throwing it away was a bad idea anyway. It was a premeditated response and I hate to be premeditated. And maybe somebody would like to see the illustration. It was colorful. So, on a fit of genius, I stepped into the nearest empty classroom (1001) and placed my New York map illustration lovingly on the chalk ledge.

To make it would not be misused, I wrote over it in my usual printed script "Please do not remove." I signed it J.R. and I decided before I had done a second thing but continue my education.

Three days later I was summoned to the office of one of the Deans. I was notified at a water cooler buzzed into the inner office. I am a good student most of the time.

Finally I was allowed to enter the plush inner office. There waited under the portrait of former Dean George R. Jenkins were most of all of the present Deans. There are so many Deans that I'm not sure whether "most" or "all" of them were present.

The Dean of Students held out a document and said to me "This yours?"

"Yes," I replied, recognizing which had been put on file in the English department as an exam, and papers of that department.

"And is this yours?" he asked.

"Yes," I said, recognizing my first semester schedule card which I had filled out in the English department as an exam, and papers of that department.

"And did you or did you not give a speech in Public

Speaking 112 on the Relative Problems of Reapportionment in New York State?"

"Yes," he then adjusted his gaze on the whole picture from behind his desk my New York State Reapportionment map. "Is this yours?" he asked again, an appropriately doubtful frown.

"Yes," I said, more than the Dean of Academic Affairs could take and looked at nervously why did you place this in my room with the waste. "Please do not remove," written over it."

I really couldn't see what he was getting at, but I told him honestly that I didn't need it any more because I seldom discuss reapportionment and that it wouldn't fit in the trash receptacle and that I thought it would be a beautiful thing for continuing education to put it where others could enjoy it.

Another Dean told Public Affairs, I think, was eager to engage in the interrogation. Using appropriate gestures he inquired "And why did you sign that directive J.R.?"

"J.R." those are my initials," I laughed.

The Deans all looked knowingly at each other and I asked out of cordial order of rank to the inner inner office to discuss this regulation.

While I was waiting in the inner office I wrote a lengthy epistle to my friend Jane who lives in New York. And I mentioned the events to her and asked what she made of it all. But I didn't have to wait for her reply to find out.

I rose politely as the Deans filed out of the inner office but this proved to be a mistake because I never got to sit down, in the manner of a defendant before the bench of justice, I should before the Deans' desk while he read an unbelievable long summary of events, theories, and charges. And this is how I found out what was going on.

First of all, it was believed by the faculty and administration that this "visual

Ellie

(Continued from Page 10)

breath. Partly to make me room, but mostly in hopes of a successful take-off and I'll put both parts, surge and generally get off to a start balking at the lead.

What's really fortunate is the automatic door that won't close you in half if you happen to be in its way. The door politely nudges you against the wall, then crawls back into its hole. Everyone laughs, you turn red and squirm in between a couple of grinning spectators. What they are probably laughing at is the sight of you between an instant split personality. Imagine all the amputees of Ellie want to kind. What a problem that would create!

Ellie is well liked by everyone. Her overwhelming personality attracts people from near and far. Just like open arms to a waving child, Ellie invites all and any who happen to be anywhere on the floor where she visits.

The bell rings, and they're off! Here comes Bill, rounding the corner. "Hold that elevator," he commands, and sticks his foot into the closing door. Ellie opens up, allowing him to enter, then she resumes her journey.

Then, what about "those baby finger" guys, who keep pushing the "up" button, until something comes their way. Trouble is, the already packed elevator in the same floor, keeps opening its doors, obediently at the push of the button. The door closes, baby fingers can't wait, the door opens again, everyone smiles the first three times, and they cycle seems to be a self-perpetuating thing from the fear yell "leave that button alone!"

Of course everyone has to be a klutz, and there are those that love the free ride they get. They get on at the first floor, for instance ride down to the basement, return to the first, then up, up and up to the second, third or even fourth

floors. Boy, what a thrill! Or what about that clown who gets on at the fourth floor, with a contortion that takes up the entire elevator, rules all the way to the basement. He refuses to the fourth, then proceeds to the sixth. A total of ten floors traveled, for a distance of only two floors!

What does poor thirties Ellie get for all this abuse? Juggling at the door by some he-man, when it won't close in a tenth of a second. Or jabbing at the buttons by a karate expert, who is flunking biology. That's what!

Ellie has a personality just like any other female. And when she is hurt by some brute, she lets you know. She just plays dead, until the elevator doctor comes and lifts her spirits.

Sometimes it seems Ellie is more of a male than a female, because when she gets stubborn, she is stubborn, and nobody, not even a tall, dark handsome man can smooth her. Ellie has a mind of her own. So, don't doubt it, she stops and rests, anywhere on her route, between floors included. Ellie doesn't care. Why should she? She knows who is boss. She isn't afraid of anyone, either. She'll take on the big ones or small ones, one at a time, or all at once.

And Ellie like a typical woman is moody. When she is under the weather she likes to complain about it too. Her doors bark, cables clacker, her cargo prays, and Ellie generally stays faithful to her job, delivering the passengers safely.

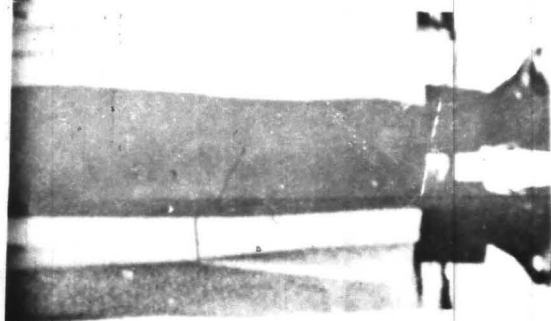
It's no wonder Ellie is taken for granted, doing her job without even a thanks. But when that final day comes, and Ellie goes to that big shaft in the sky, then people will realize that she was quite a gal.

Next time you climb aboard Ellie, be gentle to her, treat her kindly, and, in a soft sincere tone, thank her.

(Continued on Page 12)

STEP UP TO THE

CHOMPER'S GIN



INTELLECTUAL

INTELLECTUAL

Page 12

The Suffolk Journal

May 20, 1970

The Lighter Side of Womans Liberation



The Lighter Side



May 26, 1976

A Proposal— College of Liberal Arts and Sciences

In addition to the degrees listed in the catalog for 1969-1970 there will be available for the school year of 1970-1971 a new degree: B.G.W. This will be available for both evening and day students during the fall, spring, and summer terms or at any other available times. The normal time for completion depends upon the desires of the individual student.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Every candidate for this degree must complete a total of 124 hours.

Every student is expected to select a field, for concentrated study. There are several majors available in addition to those listed in the catalog; these majors will depend upon the desires of the individual student.

English 1112: Since the writing of the English language depends upon the choice of the individual, some other course may be substituted.

History 1112: Since any events before 1970 have no relevance, some other course may be substituted.

Humanities 1112: This course deals with the development of ideas, since there has been little development and only current ideas are relevant, some other course may be substituted.

History of the Visual Arts 1112: Since the value of any work of art depends upon the individual, no knowledge of history is relevant, some other course may be substituted.

Social Sciences Option: Economics 1112: Since the economy of the world is in such a state of chaos that the experts differ on the solution to economic problems, some other course may be substituted.

Government 1112: The governments of the world are obviously exploiting the minorities and the poor. Since a study of such governments would not be relevant, some other course may be substituted.

Sociology 1112: In the future, all surveys, polls, etc., will be done by computers.

Bachelor's Fair to What?

Positions Open

Suffolk Journal

NEEDS COMPETENT
PERSONAL

WE OFFER THE
FOLLOWING BENEFITS

A) VOLUNTARY WORK
BASIS LITTLE OR NO PAY

B) UNATTRACTIVE HOURS
(USUALLY RUINING
YOUR ENTIRE DAY)

C) EXCESSIVE
FRUSTRATION (THE
SYSTEM IS OFTEN
DEPRESSING)

D) NO REIBUTION
(DON'T LOOK FOR
THANKS BECAUSE
THERE ARE NONE)

APPLY
IMMEDIATELY

LIMITED JOBS
AVAILABLE

Aram's and Moshe's

In observing how city neighborhoods band together to fight for some cause or other, one gets used to thinking of them as unified entities, pitted against other neighborhoods or against the city as a whole. One is seldom aware of local conflicts within a tightly-knit community.

But in Boston's Back Bay section, a small war has been smoldering and flaring for over 20 years.

Aram's Nile, an Egyptian-American catering service on Massachusetts Ave., was established some 85 years ago. After many years of floundering in the catering business, Aram's began to build a sizable clientele in the Back Bay. From a small store-front on Garrison St., the business expanded to a posh two-story spot on Massachusetts Ave.

Aram's exercise an almost Moshe's boy, using an ingenious system of blocks and tackles, backed a complete catered wedding and delivered it to no other establishment of another address as part of Moshe's new international foods service.

Then in 1948, Moshe's Deli opened. The humble spot on Bowdoin St., at the very edge of the Back Bay, had only two workers: a cook and a delivery boy. But within a few years, Moshe Stone, the owner, began to eat into the business of Aram's. Aram's Nile, grew increasingly alarmed.

Strongly resenting the inroads made by Moshe Stone's small, efficient place, he called a conference of his waiters to consider possible courses of action. After a week of huckstering and arguing, it was decided that Moshe's had to be stopped.

"Moshe's is threatening the welfare of the entire Back Bay," thundered Aram. Soon his men were sneaking into Moshe's kitchen at night and seeding the roast beef with pork strips. He managed to influence the Public Works Department to dig up the street in front of Moshe's store so his delivery boy had to climb over a mountain of dirt and rocks to make his runs.

Sensing that his survival was at stake, Moshe struck back. His boy made 24-hour deliveries. He adopted the advertising gimmick of slipping knishes into mailboxes all over the Back Bay with a note which read "The Nile is polluted." But the crowning stroke came when

the issue has been boiling off and on this way since 1948 with no signs of letting up. But there is one notable development: The demand for catering and home food delivery in the Back Bay has plummeted.



Suffolk U. Army R.O.T.C. unit drills on Boston Common.



monitors and the post. Since a study of such governments would not be relevant, some other course may be substituted. Second, the future of all surveys, polls, etc., will be done by computers. Students that the older generation on this case, the faculty will cease to be hypocrites and give the students the degree they deserve. B.A.W. (Back Bay Weekly)

LIMITED JOBS
AVAILABLE

Works Department to dig up the street in front of Mosher's store so his delivery boy had to climb over a mountain of dirt and rocks to make his runs. Sensing that his survival was at stake, Mosher struck back. His boy made 24-hour deliveries. He adopted the advertising gimmick of slipping knishes into mailboxes all over the Back Bay with a note which read "The Nile is polluted." But the catering and home food delivery crowning stroke came when the issue has been boiling off and on this way since 1948 with no signs of letting up. But there is one notable development. The demand for catering and home food delivery in the Back Bay has plummeted.



Suffolk U. Army ROTC unit drills on Boston Common.



For 1

The Suffolk Journal

May 20, 1970

The Dr. Brumm Hearing In Session



S.U. students at one of the many interesting jobs obtained through the placement office. Interested seniors should apply NOW for career employment to James Woods.



Probation

(Continued from Page 11)



Scenes from annual summer training program of the S.U. Air Force ROTC. If you are interested in good pay and adventure, contact Major Edward G. Hartmann, USAF.



Brothers of Alpha Phi Omega pose for annual photo in their new quarters in the Ridgeway Lane Building. The brothers will perform for the N.E. School of the Deaf next Sunday at 3:00 p.m. Admission is free, and earplugs will be available for visitors.

and was a hint for something sinister. They had learned from the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the areas which I had carefully marked off with blue felt marker were areas where huge quantities of marijuana grew wild. And although the FBI said I was not on their list of suspected pushers or informers, I could still be involved in the business. And although they could not prosecute me on the basis of my map, they would put me on their list of suspects. The Dean said he was informing me of this action by the FBI for my own protection and perhaps rehabilitation.

The Dean also said that although the institution could not do anything about my "suspected" contacts with the drug world, they could do something about my behavior at the institution.

Since I had used the institution to "push" this information on wall newspapers, the institution had legal rights to protect itself and would do just that.

The Dean then told me what rules of the institution I had failed to comply with. Reading from a copy of the student guide he quoted: "No student shall dispense materials of a propaganda nature in the institution, on the steps of the institution or within 84 feet of the buildings of the institution."

I had, according to the Dean, dispensed propaganda in the very halls of the institution and was therefore guilty. Furthermore, he told me I had failed to comply with rule

37 which stated that "no student's messages, sale items, want ads, announcements, cancellations or other written materials" could be posted anywhere in the institution except "on the bulletin board outside the faculty lounge in the old chemistry building." And still further, each of these items had to be authorized by the "Dean of Exchanges and/or the president's secretary."

"You have obviously failed to heed this directive," the Dean of Exchanges said with finality. "This is serious. We must not allow just any student to put his own items all over the institution. It would turn into a veritable montage of amateur graffiti and nonsense," he summed.

I thought it wouldn't be such a bad idea, but of course I didn't say that to the Dean of Exchanges.

"We cannot let this blatant disregard for the regulations of the institution go unheeded," said the Dean of Academic Affairs as he sighed and looked pained.

Having finished charging me with breaking rules 37, 19 and 2, the Dean of Students softly said, "We will be forced to put you on academic probation for the coming semester."

I nodded, also softly, keeping with the atmosphere of the room and then broke for the corridor to have a long chuckle. The moral of this story is, friends, if you want to get the Establishment up tight and see them perform their tricks, just do something free and beautiful, maybe for continuing education.



Members of Alpha Phi Omega pose for annual photo in front of the N.E. School of the Deaf next Sunday at 1:00 p.m. Admission is free, and refreshments will be available for visitors.



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The Dr. Brumm

May 20 1970

Dr. Brumm was called to the attention of the Administration by Dean Grunewald, who had received a letter from Dr. Brumm dated December 1, 1969, in which he had stated that he was resigning from his position as Professor of Social Ethics. Dr. Brumm had also stated that he was resigning from his position as a member of the Faculty Committee on Academic Freedom. Dr. Brumm had also stated that he was resigning from his position as a member of the Faculty Committee on Academic Freedom. Dr. Brumm had also stated that he was resigning from his position as a member of the Faculty Committee on Academic Freedom.

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The Suffolk Journal

in excess of 20 hours in five sessions

The witnesses included Dr. Sahakian, Dr. Grunewald, Dr. Pearl and Mr. Outwater, all of whom took the Administration side. A number of faculty witnesses who testified for Dr. Brumm and several students and faculty who also testified for him. Evidence submitted by Dr. Brumm included student evaluations for his courses and the special Student Government evaluation and letters of endorsement from students and faculty. The Department of Social Ethics had a letter from Dr. Brumm dated December 1, 1969, in which he had stated that he was resigning from his position as Professor of Social Ethics. Dr. Brumm had also stated that he was resigning from his position as a member of the Faculty Committee on Academic Freedom. Dr. Brumm had also stated that he was resigning from his position as a member of the Faculty Committee on Academic Freedom.

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Page 17

Philosophy Department was trying to unseat the Chairman. It was testified, in addition, that Dr. Pearl gave Dr. Sahakian a letter, about that time, pleading his loyalty to Dean Grunewald testified to the effect that he had no memory of making such a statement, and both he and Dr. Sahakian indicated that they treated the rumors as rumors. What did happen with regard to these rumors? What did Dean Grunewald say in regard to them, and why?

4) In discussing cent complaints, which constituted a large part of the alleged reason for his negative evaluation of Dr. Brumm's teaching, Dr. Sahakian claimed at one point that during the first semester 1968-69, approximately half a dozen students complained each week to Dr. Brumm. (This testimony was contradicted by Dr. Sahakian's testimony that there were from one to two dozen complaints during the semester. These two estimates differ by a factor of from 3 to 6. How many complaints were made, in fact, during that semester?

5) In any event, Dr. Sahakian testified to the effect that student complaints were fewer second semester 1968-69, and even fewer (indeed, close to non-existent) in 1969-70. Yet he testified that he recommended renewal of Dr. Brumm's contract, with full salary increment, when it came time for his negative evaluation. In February 1969, why did Dr. Sahakian recommend contract renewal after the first year, but not after the second, when the situation which furnished the major support for a negative evaluation, viz., alleged student complaints, improved? Did Dr. Brumm's contract renewal and the second?

6) Dean Grunewald testified that he had checked his decision not to rehire Brumm with two faculty members outside the Philosophy Department, viz., Prof. Hartman and Petherick. He said he chose these two because they were senior faculty in the Humanities, and because they were close to many students. Assuming this testimony is true, why did Dean Grunewald choose to check with these two and not, for example, with some of the younger members of the faculty?

7) A former Suffolk student testified that in a telephone conversation with Dr. Sahakian last year (while he was Dr. Sahakian's assistant), Dr. Sahakian had stated that Dr. Brumm, an untenured faculty member, was in trouble because of his "adverseness to the Coalition for New Politics" as well as because of complaints about his teaching. (The student, according to his testimony, thereupon said that his rules of conduct were difficult because Suffolk students made a habit of asking questions as to whether the allegation of student complaints was valid. This being covered in one of the points above, the conversation indicates that political considerations constituted a major reason for the non-renewal, and that constituting a violation of AUP standards, by accepted AUP standards. Was this testimony believed? Is it true?

Issues Raised By The Dr. Gordon Brumm Case

The events in this case exemplify certain issues which bear on the worth of Suffolk as an educational institution, and on the degree of justice which can be expected by faculty. Among these are the following:

WHAT ARE THE STANDARDS FOR TEACHING AT SUFFOLK?

Are teachers expected to aim at the lowest common denominator?
Is popularity to be equated with value? Must a teacher popularize or perish?
Given the heterogeneity of the Suffolk student body, should specific groups of students (e.g. those with greater ability or interest, or those desiring to go to graduate school) be able to receive the type of education most appropriate to them?

WHAT SHOULD BE THE ROLE OF ALL STUDENT EVALUATION OF FACULTY?

Should a chairman consider whatever student responses he may receive in making his evaluation (e.g. noting the complaints which come in to him without soliciting opinions from other students?)
Should a chairman be guided by a systematic poll of student opinion?
If student evaluations enter into decisions regarding one faculty member, should they enter into decisions regarding all?

WHAT AUTHORITY SHOULD THE DEPARTMENTAL CHAIRMEN HAVE?

Should evaluation of faculty as well as such matters as curriculum be left to the discretion of the chairmen, or shared with other faculty and students?
Should the chairman be allowed the opportunity to exercise arbitrary authority, and should he be allowed, in having this authority, to provide any reason he may choose for a decision, thereby perhaps masking the real reason?

WHAT ARE THE ALLOWABLE LIMITS OF DISSENT: POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL—TO BE ALLOWED FACULTY AND STUDENTS? (THIS INVOLVED THE QUESTION OF THE DEFINITION OF "PROFESSION CONDUCT.")

It is to be hoped that expression of any political opinion will be protected.
To what degree are faculty and students to be protected in publicly criticizing the policies of the school?
To what degree are faculty and students to be protected in joining together for purposes of criticism, or any other purpose?



GRADUATES OF BUSINESS SCHOOL
SALESMAN

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SWINGER, BLUE, TAX DEDUCTIBLE

AVAIL APRIL JULY 15TH, 6 MONTHS

ALREADY PAID, EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Call 542-9646 (week days) 523-2235 Evenings.

The facts stated in the above article can be verified in the official transcript of the Dr.

Gordon Brumm case, which is now in the hands of the Board of Trustees.

At their option, the Trustees could verify or refute what the Suffolk Journal has said in publication of the transcript.

EMC

18 Year Old Vote Will Not Pass This Year

WASHINGTON (CPS) — The voting age will not be lowered by legislation in the current session of Congress and chances for passing a constitutional amendment to allow 18 year olds to vote are considered slim.

This is the view of most observers here despite the Senate passage of the Mansfield amendment to the Voting Rights Bill which would allow 18 year olds to vote in all elections after January 1, 1971. The bill now goes to the House of Representatives. If the House refuses to agree to the Senate amendment, as expected, the question will be left to a House-Senate Conference Committee whose chairman, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) has vowed to "fight like hell" to kill the bill.

Since Celler, as House Judiciary Committee chairman, will appoint a majority of the House conferees, it can be expected they will not be sympathetic to the idea of lowering the voting age. Rep. William McCulloch (R-Ohio), the ranking Republican on the Judiciary Committee, will support Republican committee members. He is believed to feel the issue should not be decided without hearings, which the House has not held.

Although the Senate overwhelmingly passed the Mansfield amendment, its conferees are not expected to be much more disposed toward the 18 year old vote. Both Senators James Eastland (D-Miss), the Judiciary Committee chairman, and Roman Hruska (R-Nebr.), the ranking Republican, voted with the minority on the motion to table, and therefore, kill, the Mansfield amendment. The motion lost by a vote of 21-6.

Senator Mansfield conceded there would be "some difficulty" in getting the bill past the conference. Celler seemed more optimistic, saying "I'm going to fight water I'm not going to avoid it, and I'm sure that my fellow conferees from the House agree." Debate on the bill centered on its constitutionality, which all agreed was doubtful, since the constitution leaves voting qualifications to the states. Proponents argued that the Supreme Court decision in the 1960 case of Morgan vs. Louisiana, which held the Supreme Court would not throw out the law.

If the bill were passed, the Constitutional defense would be based on the theory that since 18 year olds can do such things as marry, get drafted, and get tried in adult courts, it can be considered a violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment for them not to be able to vote. Under the Morgan decision, Congress is given wide powers to determine

(Continued on Page 22)

If the bill were passed the Constitutional defense would be based on the theory that since 18 years olds are do such things as marry, get drafted and get tried in adult courts it can be considered a violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment for them not to be able to vote. Under the Missouri decision, Congress is given wide powers to determine

14

Call 542 4646 (week days) 523 2235 Evenings

S.U. Gold Key Society-May 10th

The Suffolk University May 10th induction ceremony was held in the Gold Key Society's ballroom. The ceremony was officiated by Francis Hennessey, President of Suffolk University, and Geraldine Matczewski, Secretary of Gold Key. James Hennessey, a Gold Key alum, then presented the new members with the Gold Key pin.

The new members, upon being inducted, were presented with a Gold Key pin and a long stem red rose. Also each received a keepsake of their accomplishment.

Nine undergraduate students were inducted and four honorary members from the Faculty and Administration.

Following the ceremony a reception honoring the new members was held in the Faculty Dining Room.

The new members are:

John Alexander
Stephen Bulyga
Elliot Clemen
Sean Dwyer
Teresa Pustina
Kathleen Purvis
Daniel Roshack
Frank Salsone
Edward Wickham

Honorary Members:
Professor Benson Diamond
Miss Mary Hefron
Miss Dorothy Mac Namara
Dr. Florence Pettersen

FILM REFLECTIONS

"Women in Love" and M.A.S.H.

by Kenneth Johnson

Directed by Ken Russell, *Women in Love* is on the whole, a very interesting film. The last segment of the film is even better than that, it is thoroughly absorbing. What makes the latter part of the film is the thinness of two of the four main characters.

The four characters are Rupert Birkin, Ursula Brangwen, Gerald Crick, and Gudrun Brangwen. Birkin and Ursula fall passionately in love, settle some of their differences, and marry. On the other hand, Crick and Gudrun fail to find in each other what they seek in a lover and repeatedly clash, with ever increasing cruelty. Because of his failure, as well as his failure to develop the close male friendship Birkin seeks to establish with him, Crick finally commits suicide.

It is Birkin and Ursula who never emerge as interesting characters. One reason for this is Ursula's vagueness as a character. Part of the blame for this lies with actress Fanny Linden's inability to make Ursula come alive. The rest of the film, however, is another, she throws herself sexually at Birkin. But that's about it. The script simply does not contain enough material to make Ursula a totally vivid character.

One of the problems in the latter part of the film is the character of Birkin. Specifically, Birkin's behavior towards Ursula is not convincing. It is as if he is not really in love with her. This is a pity, because a director who "displays" the spoken word as a character in a film does best. So the content of the words spoken had better be as convincing as the actor's performance. Unfortunately, Birkin's monologues are not powerful, either in relation to the story's dramatic content or in the way they present the



The new members of the Gold Key Society and their honorary members.

situation to a third of its present length and then, explores what happens to Wilson after his wife and himself confront each other at the party's end. My point is that what *Love* does is only to state, once again, a familiar problem, to grapple with it.

On the other hand, if you don't see *M.A.S.H.*, you will suffer loss. Let it be admitted right off that the humor in this film is predominantly sophomoric. However, let it also be emphasized that the humor is, nonetheless, often quite entertaining.

The "story" features two young army doctors, Hawkeye Pierce and John McIntyre, who spend the bulk of their days trying to save the lives of battle-wounded soldiers. The implication is that they seek relief from war's horrors through any however mean means they can. Nevertheless, it seems that the "warrior" flashes of blood-soaked flesh, despite that these two doctors would pursue their same madcap course no matter where they were in any case, fill various scenes, provide the continual source of humor that fill the film.

Richard Corbys, writing in the *New York Times*, complained that the doctors' antics actually become a cruel victimizing of anyone who disapproves of their behavior. He suggests that what in fact takes place is a subtle bullying, disguised under the label "all in good fun." If the viewer, like Corbys and many critics who applauded the film as a serious indictment of war, considers the movie as more than just a joke-filled piece of fluff, he should accept Corbys' opinion. For, in a serious context, the doctors are bullies. And —

point not covered by Corbys) the viewer should not attempt to excuse their bullying by pointing out that the two main targets of the doctors' pranks are unpleasant people — namely, Major Burns, a religious hypocrite who cruelly blames his medical mistakes on his unsuspecting aides, and Nurse Houlihan, a dippy rules-and-regulations dame. For the bullying of unpopular victims does not make the bullying any less inexcusable.

But, whatever the intentions of the men who made it, the film succeeds only as a farce, a farce of no more moral consequence than *Room Service* or *Amore* and *Old Lace*. It just does not have enough depth or enough bite to it to be taken seriously. To see my point, compare the film to Joseph Heller's *Catch-22*. It is for this reason that I recovered from you go see the film and laugh both often and pitifully.

Kenneth Johnson

spring venture

the new literary mag will be out in a few days. hang-on, in the meantime, literary & artistic contributions are being accepted for the fall issue — submit them at the archives office — have a good summer!

venture people

The continual victim

